

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION CONCERNING
SUBMISSION OR TRANSMITTAL
OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

(PCT Administrative Instructions, Section 411)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

OHIE, Kunihisa
Ohie Patent Office
Horiguchi No. 2 Building 7F
2-6, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 2-chome
Chuo-ku
Tokyo 103-0013
JAPON

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 06 March 2002 (06.03.02)	
Applicant's or agent's file reference SDF-3764PCT	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
International application No. PCT/JP01/04202	International filing date (day/month/year) 21 May 2001 (21.05.01)
International publication date (day/month/year) 29 November 2001 (29.11.01)	Priority date (day/month/year) 22 May 2000 (22.05.00)
Applicant SHOWA DENKO K. K. et al	

1. The applicant is hereby notified of the date of receipt (except where the letters "NR" appear in the right-hand column) by the International Bureau of the priority document(s) relating to the earlier application(s) indicated below. Unless otherwise indicated by an asterisk appearing next to a date of receipt, or by the letters "NR", in the right-hand column, the priority document concerned was submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b).
2. This updates and replaces any previously issued notification concerning submission or transmittal of priority documents.
3. An asterisk(*) appearing next to a date of receipt, in the right-hand column, denotes a priority document submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau but not in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b). In such a case, **the attention of the applicant is directed** to Rule 17.1(c) which provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.
4. The letters "NR" appearing in the right-hand column denote a priority document which was not received by the International Bureau or which the applicant did not request the receiving Office to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau, as provided by Rule 17.1(a) or (b), respectively. In such a case, **the attention of the applicant is directed** to Rule 17.1(c) which provides that no designated Office may disregard the priority claim concerned before giving the applicant an opportunity, upon entry into the national phase, to furnish the priority document within a time limit which is reasonable under the circumstances.

<u>Priority date</u>	<u>Priority application No.</u>	<u>Country or regional Office or PCT receiving Office</u>	<u>Date of receipt of priority document</u>
22 May 2000 (22.05.00)	2000-149299	JP	01 June 2001 (01.06.01)
14 June 2000 (14.06.00)	60/211,486	US	01 June 2001 (01.06.01)

<p>The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland</p> <p>Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35</p>	<p>Authorized officer Masashi HONDA</p> <p>Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38</p>
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

10/031754

PCT

NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and
Administrative Instructions, Sections 402 and 409)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

OHIE, Kunihiisa
Ohie Patent Office
Horiguchi No. 2 Building 7F
2-6, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 2-chome
Chuo-ku
Tokyo 103-0013
JAPON

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 06 March 2002 (06.03.02)	
Applicant's or agent's file reference SDF-3764PCT	IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION
International application No. PCT/JP01/04202	International filing date (day/month/year) 21 May 2001 (21.05.01)
Applicant SHOWA DENKO K. K. et al	

The applicant is hereby notified of the following in respect of the priority claim(s) made in the international application.

1. ☒ **Correction of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: 03 September 2001 (03.09.01), the following priority claim has been corrected to read as follows:
US 14 June 2000 (14.06.00) 60/211,486
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
2. ☐ **Addition of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: , the following priority claim has been added:
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
3. ☐ As a result of the correction and/or addition of (a) priority claim(s) under items 1 and/or 2, the (earliest) priority date is:
4. ☐ **Priority claim considered not to have been made.**
☐ The applicant failed to respond to the Invitation under Rule 26bis.2(a) (Form PCT/IB/316) within the prescribed time limit.
☐ The applicant's notice was received after the expiration of the prescribed time limit under Rule 26bis.1(a).
☐ The applicant's notice failed to correct the priority claim so as to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.10.
The applicant may, before the technical preparations for international publication have been completed and subject to the payment of a fee, request the International Bureau to publish, together with the international application, information concerning the priority claim. See Rule 26bis.2(c) and the PCT Applicant's Guide, Volume I, Annex B2(II).
5. ☐ In case where multiple priorities have been claimed, the above item(s) relate to the following priority claim(s):
6. A copy of this notification has been sent to the receiving Office and
☐ to the International Searching Authority (where the international search report has not yet been issued).
☒ the designated Offices (which have already been notified of the receipt of the record copy).

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The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer Masashi HONDA
Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner
US Department of Commerce
United States Patent and Trademark
Office, PCT
2011 South Clark Place Room
CP2/5C24
Arlington, VA 22202
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing: 29 November 2001 (29.11.01)	
International application No.: PCT/JP01/04201	Applicant's or agent's file reference: 2730WO0P
International filing date: 21 May 2001 (21.05.01)	Priority date: 22 May 2000 (22.05.00)
Applicant: MATSUMOTO, Takahiro et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International preliminary Examining Authority on:
20 June 2001 (20.06.01)

☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election ☒ was

☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer: J. Zahra Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
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(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
29 November 2001 (29.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/91203 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H01L 51/20**
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/JP01/04202**
- (22) International Filing Date: **21 May 2001 (21.05.2001)**
- (25) Filing Language: **English**
- (26) Publication Language: **English**
- (30) Priority Data:
2000-149299 22 May 2000 (22.05.2000) JP
60/221,486 14 June 2000 (14.06.2000) US
- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **SHOWA DENKO K. K.** [JP/JP]; 13-9, Shiba Daimon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8518 (JP).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): **AKIYAMA, Kimio** [JP/JP]; 13-10, Kamisugi 1-chome, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 980-0011 (JP). **SHIRANE, Koro** [JP/JP]; c/o Central Research Laboratory, Showa Denko K.K., 1-1, Ohnoda 1-chome, Midori-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba 267-0056 (JP).
- (74) Agents: **OHIE, Kunihisa et al.**; Ohie Patent Office, Horiguchi No. 2 Building 7F, 2-6, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013 (JP).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
— *without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report*
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND LIGHT-EMITTING MATERIAL**

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a light-emitting material and organic electroluminescent (EL) device having high emitting efficiency, in which two organic compounds that contribute to the light emission are used. These two organic compounds have a relationship among energy levels in the excited state, such that an energy transfer takes place from the excited triplet state of one compound to the excited triplet state of the other compound. The organic EL device and light-emitting material of the invention have high emitting efficiency, high luminance and durability, can surpass the marginal value of 25 % in the internal quantum efficiency conventionally acknowledged for the light-emitting materials used in organic EL devices, and can be applicable to all emission colors considered necessary for a display.

WO 01/91203 A2

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the RECEIVING OFFICE

To:

OHIE Kunihisa

〒103-0013

OHIE PATENT OFFICE,
Horiguchi No.2 Bldg. 7F,

2-6, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 2-chome,
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

P C T

NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and
Administrative Instructions, Sections 302 and 314)

Date of mailing
(day/month/year) 04. 09. 01

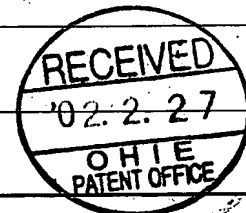
Applicant's or agent's file reference
SDF- 3 7 6 4PCT

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/JP01/04202

International filing date
(day/month/year) 21. 05. 01

Applicant
SHOWA DENKO K.K.



The applicant is hereby notified of the following in respect of the priority claim(s) made in the international application.

1. ☒ **Correction of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: 03.09.01
the following priority claim has been corrected to read as follows:
item(2) 14.06.00 Patent Application 60/211,486 U.S.A.
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
2. ☐ **Addition of priority claim.** In accordance with the applicant's notice received on: _____
the following priority claim has been added:
☐ even though the indication of the number of the earlier application is missing.
☐ even though the following indication in the priority claim is not the same as the corresponding indication appearing in the priority document:
3. ☐ As a result of the correction and/or addition of (a) priority claim(s) under items 1 and/or 2, the (earliest) priority date is:
4. ☐ The Priority claim (see also item 5, below, if applicable) is considered not to have been made because:
☐ the applicant failed to respond to the invitation under Rule 26bis2(a) (Form PCT/RO/110) within the prescribed time limit.
☐ the applicant's notice was received after the expiration of the prescribed time limit under Rule 26bis.1(a).
☐ the applicant's notice failed to correct the priority claim so as to comply with the requirements of Rule 4.10.
The applicant may, before the technical preparations for international publication have been completed and subject to the payment of a fee, request the International Bureau to publish, together with the international application, information concerning the priority claim. See Rule 26bis2(c) and the *PCT Applicant's Guide*, Volume I, Annex B2 (IB).
5. ☒ In case where multiple priorities have been claimed, the above item(s) relate to the following priority claim(s):
Item(2) 14.06.00 Patent Application 60/211,486 U.S.A.
6. A copy of this notification has been sent to the International Bureau and
☒ to the International Searching Authority

Name and mailing address of the receiving Office

JAPAN PATENT OFFICE
4-3, Kasumigaseki 3-chome,
Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 100-8915 JAPAN

Authorized officer

Commissioner,

Facsimile No.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

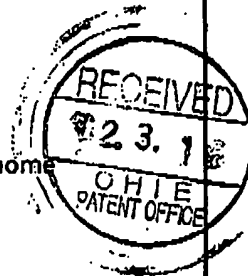
NOTIFICATION RELATING TO PRIORITY CLAIM

(PCT Rules 26bis.1 and 26bis.2 and Administrative Instructions, Sections 402 and 409)

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OHIE, Kunihisa
Ohie Patent Office
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The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Miss E. HONDA

Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

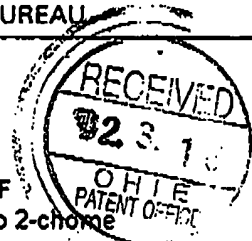
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22 May 2000 (22.05.00)	2000-149299	JP	01 June 2001 (01.06.01)
14 June 2000 (14.06.00)	60/211,486	US	01 June 2001 (01.06.01)

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1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Masashi HONDA

Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
29 November 2001 (29.11.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/91203 A2

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **H01L 51/20**
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/JP01/04202
- (22) International Filing Date: 21 May 2001 (21.05.2001)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: *22 Jun 02*
2000-149299 22 May 2000 (22.05.2000) JP
60/221,486 14 June 2000 (14.06.2000) US
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **SHOWA DENKO K. K.** [JP/JP]; 13-9, Shiba Daimon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8518 (JP).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **AKIYAMA, Kimio** [JP/JP]; 13-10, Kamisugi 1-chome, Aoba-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 980-0011 (JP); **SHIRANE, Koro** [JP/JP]; c/o Central Research Laboratory, Showa Denko K.K., 1-1, Ohnodai 1-chome, Midori-ku, Chiba-shi, Chiba 267-0056 (JP).
- (74) Agents: **OHIE, Kunihisa** et al.; Ohie Patent Office, Horiguchi No. 2 Building 7F, 2-6, Nihonbashi-Ningyocho 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103-0013 (JP).
- (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND LIGHT-EMITTING MATERIAL

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a light-emitting material and organic electroluminescent (EL) device having high emitting efficiency, in which two organic compounds that contribute to the light emission are used. These two organic compounds have a relationship among energy levels in the excited state, such that an energy transfer takes place from the excited triplet state of one compound to the excited triplet state of the other compound. The organic EL device and light-emitting material of the invention have high emitting efficiency, high luminance and durability, can surpass the marginal value of 25 % in the internal quantum efficiency conventionally acknowledged for the light-emitting materials used in organic EL devices, and can be applicable to all emission colors considered necessary for a display.

WO 01/91203 A2

DESCRIPTION

ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND LIGHT-EMITTING MATERIAL

CROSS REFERENCE TO THE RELATED APPLICATIONS

This is an application based on the prescription of 35 U.S.C. Section 111(a) with claiming the benefit of filing dates of U.S. Provisional applications Serial No. 60/221,486
10 filed June 14, 2000 under the provision of 35 U.S.C.111(b), pursuant to 35 U.S.C. Section 119(e)(1).

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an organic
15 electroluminescent device (hereinafter simply referred to as an "organic EL device") for flat panel displays or backlights used therein.

BACKGROUND ART

20 The organic EL device was first reported on its high-luminance emission by C.W. Tang et al of Kodak in 1987 (see, Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 51, page 913 (1987)). Since then, an abrupt progress has been proceeding in the development of materials and improvement of device structures and in recent
25 years, the organic EL device is actually used in a display for car audios or cellular phones. In order to more expand the use of this organic EL, development of materials for

improving the emitting efficiency or durability or development of full color displays are being aggressively made at present. Particularly, on considering the use wide-spreading to the medium- or large-size panel or illumination, the high luminance must be more intensified by improving the emitting efficiency. However, the currently known light-emitting materials use light emission from the excited singlet state, namely, fluorescence, and according to Monthly Display, "Organic EL Display", extra number, page 58 (October, 1988), the generation ratio of the excited singlet state to the excited triplet state upon electric excitation is 1:3. Therefore, the internal quantum efficiency in the fluorescence emission has been acknowledged to have an upper limit of 25%.

On the other hand, M.A. Baldo et al. have reported that an external quantum efficiency of 7.5% (assuming that the external coupleout efficiency is 20%, the internal quantum efficiency is 37.5%) can be obtained by using an iridium complex capable of emitting phosphorescence from the excited triplet state and thus, the conventionally acknowledged upper limit of 25% can be surpassed (see, Appl. Phys. Lett., Vol. 75, page 4 (1999)). However, such a material that is capable of stably emitting phosphorescence at a normal temperature like the iridium complex used there is very rare, and on use, the material must be disadvantageously doped into a specific host compound for electrical excitation. As a result, great difficulties are encountered in selecting a material for realizing the light-emission wavelength necessary for

displays.

Furthermore, the same M.A. Baldo et al. have reported that relatively good emitting efficiency can be obtained by using an iridium complex as a sensitizer, transferring the energy from the excited triplet state to the excited singlet state of a fluorescent dye, and finally emitting fluorescence from the excited singlet state of the fluorescent dye (see, Nature, Vol. 403, page 750 (2000)). This method is advantageous in that a light-emitting material well matching the purpose can be selected from a large number of fluorescent dyes. However, this method has a serious problem that it involves energy transfer from the excited triplet state of a sensitizer to the excited singlet state of a fluorescent dye, which is a spin-forbidding process, so that the emission quantum efficiency is low in principle.

As such, existing light-emitting materials for use in an organic EL device cannot succeed in surpassing the conventionally acknowledged marginal value of 25% in the internal quantum efficiency and being applicable to all emission colors considered necessary for a display. A material having high emitting efficiency is demanded also from the standpoint of improving the durability of the device because such a material causes little energy loss and the device can be prevented from heat generation. An object of the present invention is to solve those problems in conventional techniques and provide a high-luminance organic EL device having durability and a light-emitting material for use in the device.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

As a result of extensive investigations to solve the above-described problems, the present inventors have found that when two kinds of organic compounds contributing to light emission are used and these two kinds of organic compounds have a relationship with respect to the energy level in the excited state such that energy transfer takes place from the excited triplet state of one compound to the excited triplet state of the other compound, high-efficiency light emission can be achieved. The present invention has been accomplished based on this finding.

That is, the present invention relates to the following organic electroluminescent devices and light-emitting materials for use in the devices.

1. An organic electroluminescent device comprising a light-emitting layer containing two or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, two organic compounds are conditioned such that an energy level E_{1T_1} of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level E_{2S_1} of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of the second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present between E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} , and light is emitted from the second organic compound.
2. An organic electroluminescent device comprising a light-emitting layer containing three or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, three organic compounds are conditioned such that an energy level

E_{1T_1} of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level E_{2S_1} of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of the second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present between E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} , the energy level E_{1S_1} in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level E_{1T_1} in the lowest triplet state of the first organic compound have the following relationship with an energy level E_{3S_1} in a lowest excited singlet state and an energy level E_{3T_1} in a lowest excited triplet state of a third organic compound:

$$E_{3S_1} > E_{1S_1}$$

$$E_{3T_1} > E_{1T_1}$$

and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

3. An organic electroluminescent device comprising an anode, a light-emitting layer described in 1 or 2 above and a cathode in this order.

4. An organic electroluminescent device comprising an anode, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting layer described in 1 or 2 above, an electron transport layer and a cathode in this order.

5. The organic electroluminescent device as described in any one of 1 to 4 above, wherein the light emission from the second organic compound is fluorescence.

6. The organic electroluminescent device as described in any one of 1 to 5 above, wherein the first organic compound is a transition metal complex.

7. The organic electroluminescent device as described in any one of 1 to 5 above, where in the first organic compound

is a rare earth metal complex.

8. A light-emitting material comprising a light-emitting layer containing two or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, two organic compounds are
5 conditioned such that an energy level $E1_{T1}$ of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level $E2_{S1}$ of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of the second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present
10 between $E1_{T1}$ and $E2_{S1}$, and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

9. A light-emitting material comprising a light-emitting layer containing three or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, three organic compounds are
15 conditioned such that an energy level $E1_{T1}$ of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level $E2_{S1}$ of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of the second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present
20 between $E1_{T1}$ and $E2_{S1}$, the energy level $E1_{S1}$ in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level $E1_{T1}$ in the lowest triplet state of the first organic compound have the following relationship with an energy level $E3_{S1}$ in a lowest excited singlet state and an energy level $E3_{T1}$ in a lowest excited
25 triplet state of a third organic compound:

$$E3_{S1} > E1_{S1}$$

$$E3_{T1} > E1_{T1}$$

and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

10. The light-emitting material as described in any one of 8 or 9 above, wherein the light emission from the second organic compound is fluorescence.

11. The light-emitting material as described in any one of
5 8 to 10 above, wherein the first organic compound is a transition metal complex.

12. The light-emitting material as described in any one of 8 to 10 above, wherein the first organic compound is a rare earth metal complex.

10

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an example of the organic EL device of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is an explanatory view showing the relationship
15 among energy levels of the organic compounds constituting the light-emitting layer of the organic EL device according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 3 is an explanatory view showing the relationship among energy levels of the organic compounds constituting the
20 light-emitting layer of the organic EL device according to the second embodiment of the present invention.

MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The operation mode of the present invention is
25 specifically described below by referring to the drawings attached hereto.

Fig. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing one example of the structure of the organic EL device according to the

present invention, where a hole transport layer (3), a light-emitting layer (4) and an electron transport layer (5) are provided in this order between an anode (2) provided on a transparent substrate (1) and a cathode (6). The organic EL device structure is not limited to this example shown in Fig. 1 but either one of 1) a hole transport layer/a light-emitting layer and 2) a light-emitting layer/an electron transport layer may be provided in this order or only one of 3) a layer containing a hole transport material, a light-emitting material and an electron transport material, 4) a layer containing a hole transport material and a light-emitting material, 5) a layer containing a light-emitting material and an electron transport material, and 6) a layer containing only a light-emitting material may be provided. The light-emitting layer shown in Fig. 1 comprises one layer but may comprise a laminate of two or more layers.

Fig. 2 shows the relationship among the energy levels of the organic compounds constituting the light-emitting layer of the organic EL device according to the first embodiment of the present invention. The light-emitting layer of the organic EL device shown in Fig. 2 contains at least two organic compounds, namely, a non-emitting first organic compound and a light-emitting second organic compound. These compounds have a relationship such that the energy level $E1_{T1}$ in the lowest excited triplet state of the first organic compound is higher than the energy level $E2_{S1}$ in the lowest excited singlet state of the second organic compound and at least one energy level in the excited triplet state of the

second organic compound is present between E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} . In the example shown in Fig. 2, the second lowest energy level E_{2T_2} in the excited triplet state of the second organic compound is present between E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} . However, one or a plurality of the third and subsequent lowest energy levels in the excited triplet state of the second organic compound may be present between E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} .

The first organic compound is preferably a compound capable of readily causing intersystem crossing from the excited singlet state to the excited triplet state and having liability to emit phosphorescence. The quantum efficiency in the intersystem crossing is preferably 0.1 or more, more preferably 0.3 or more, and still more preferably 0.5 or more.

Specific examples of the compound include transition metal complexes and rare earth metal complexes. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

Examples of the transition metal used in the transition metal complexes include Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Ru, Rh, Pd, Os, Ir and Pt. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. The term "transition metal" is used herein by taking account of even the ion state of the elements and the first transition series reaches Cu(II), the second transition series reaches Ag(II) and the third transition series reaches Au(II).

Examples of the rare earth metal used in the rare earth metal complexes include La, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Er and Lu. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

Examples of the ligand used in the transition metal complex or rare earth metal complex include acetylacetonato, 2,2'-bipyridine, 4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine, 1,10-phenanthroline, 2-phenylpyridine, porphyrin and phthalocyanine. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. A kind of these ligands or kinds of these ligands is(are) coordinated to one complex.

The above-described complex compound may also be a polynuclear complex or a composite complex of two or more complexes.

For the second organic compound, fluorescence-emitting compounds including conventionally known various dyes may be used. In particular, those which readily cause reverse intersystem crossing from the excited triplet state to the excited singlet state are preferred. The quantum efficiency in the reverse intersystem crossing is preferably 0.1 or more, more preferably 0.3 or more, and still more preferably 0.5 or more. Examples of such compounds include 9,10-dibromoanthracene having a quantum efficiency in the reverse intersystem crossing of 0.19 (see, H. Fukumura et al., J. Photochem. Photobiol., A: Chemistry, Vol. 42, page 283 (1988)), and merocyanine 540 having a quantum efficiency in the reverse intersystem crossing of about 0.7 and analogous cyanine dyes (see, R.W. Redmond et al., J. Phys. Chem. A, Vol. 101, page 2773 (1997)). However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

In the organic EL device according to the first embodiment, the light-emitting layer contains the above-

described first organic compound and second organic compound.

In this case, the first organic compound and the second organic compound may be contained in one layer or may be individually contained in separate layers. These two layers or more layers may be laminated to form one light-emitting layer. Also, the layers each may contain a compound other than the first organic compound and the second organic compound. The thickness of the light-emitting layer is preferably from 10 nm to 1 μ m, more preferably from 10 to 100

10 nm.

In the first embodiment, when the relationship shown in Fig. 2 is present among the energy levels, the light is emitted by the following mechanism. The first organic compound is electrically excited and finally forms excitations in the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E1_{s1}$) and those in the lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E1_{t1}$) at a ratio of 25% : 75%. The lowest excited singlet state shifts to the lowest excited triplet state by the intersystem crossing 11 and the ratio of the lowest triplet state increases to 75% or more.

Then, an energy transfer 12 takes place from the lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E1_{t1}$) of the first organic compound to the second lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E2_{t2}$) of the second organic compound or to the third or subsequent lowest excited triplet state (not shown). An energy transfer may occur from the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E1_{s1}$) of the first organic compound to the excited singlet state (energy level $E2_{s1}$) of the second

organic compound. However, since the ratio of the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E1_{s1}$) of the first organic compound is lower than 25% as a result of the intersystem crossing, this energy transfer little contributes on the whole.

Thereafter, the second lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E2_{T2}$) or the third or subsequent lowest excited triplet state (not shown) of the second organic compound shifts to the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E2_{s1}$) of the second organic compound by the reverse intersystem crossing 13 and in the process 14 of transition therefrom to the ground state (energy level $E2_{s0}$), fluorescence is emitted.

Fig. 3 shows the relationship among the energy levels of the organic compounds constituting the light-emitting layer of an organic EL element according to the second embodiment of the present invention. The relationship of energy levels shown in Fig. 3 contains the relationship with the energy levels of the third organic compounds further contained in the light-emitting layer, in addition to the relationship among the energy levels of the first organic compound and the second organic compound shown in Fig. 2. More specifically, the relationship is such that the energy level $E3_{s1}$ in the lowest excited singlet state of the third organic compound is higher than the energy level $E1_{s1}$ in the lowest excited singlet state of the first organic compound and at the same time, the energy level $E3_{T1}$ in the lowest excited triplet state of the third organic compound is higher than the energy level $E1_{T1}$ in the lowest excited triplet state

of the first organic compound.

The third organic compound is not particularly limited as long as it satisfies the above-described relationship of energy levels.

5 In the organic EL device according to the second embodiment, the light-emitting layer contains the first organic compound, the second organic compound and the third organic compound. The first organic compound, the second organic compound and the third organic compound may be
10 contained in one layer. Also, one or two compound(s) out of these three compounds may be contained in one layer and these two or more layers may be laminated to form a light-emitting layer. These layers each may contain a compound other than the first organic compound, the second organic compound and
15 the third organic compound. The thickness of the light-emitting layer is preferably from 10 nm to 1 μ m, more preferably from 10 to 100 nm.

 In the second embodiment, when the relationship shown in Fig. 3 is present among the energy levels, the light is
20 emitted by the following mechanism. The third organic compound is electrically excited and finally forms excitations in the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E3_{s1}$) and those in the lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E3_{t1}$) at a ratio of 25% : 75%.

25 Then, an energy transfer 15 takes place from the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E3_{s1}$) of the third organic compound to the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E1_{s1}$) of the first organic compound. Or, an energy transfer

takes place from the lowest excited singlet state (energy level E_{3s1}) of the third organic compound to the second or subsequent lowest excited singlet state (not shown) of the first organic compound and further, due to the internal conversion, transition to the lowest excited singlet state (Energy level E_{1s1}) occurs. On the other hand, an energy transfer 16 takes place from the lowest excited triplet state (energy level E_{3T1}) of the third organic compound to the lowest excited triplet state (energy level E_{1T1}) of the first organic compound. Or, an energy transfer takes place from the lowest excited triplet state (energy level E_{3T1}) of the third organic compound to the second or subsequent lowest excited triplet state (not shown) of the first organic compound and further, due to the internal conversion, transition to the lowest excited triplet state (energy level E_{1T1}) occurs.

Thereafter, according to the same mechanism as in the first embodiment, transition from the lowest excited singlet state (energy level E_{1s1}) to the lowest triplet state (energy level E_{1T1}) of the first organic compound takes place by the intersystem crossing 11. From this, an energy transfer 12 takes place to the second lowest excited triplet state (energy level E_{2T2}) or the third or subsequent lowest excited triplet state (not shown) of the second organic compound, and after the transition to the lowest excited singlet state by reverse intersystem crossing 13, fluorescence is emitted in the process 14 of returning to the ground state.

As the hole transport material for forming the hole transport layer of the organic EL device according to the

present invention, a triphenylamine derivative such as TPD (N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-(3-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine), α -NPD (N,N'-diphenyl-N,N'-(1-naphthyl)-1,1'-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine) or m-MTDATA (4,4',4''-tris-[N-(3-methylphenyl)-N-phenylamino]triphenylamine), or a known hole transport material such as polyvinyl carbazole and polyethylene dioxythiophene may be used. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. These hole transport materials may be used individually or may be used by mixing or laminating it with a different hole transport material. The thickness of the hole transport layer varies depending on the electric conductivity of the hole transport layer and cannot be indiscriminately specified but it is preferably from 10 nm to 10 μ m, more preferably from 10 nm to 1 μ m.

As the electron transport material for forming the electron transport layer of the organic EL device according to the present invention, a quinolinol derivative metal complex such as Alq₃ (tris(8-quinolinol) aluminum), or a known electron transport material such as an oxadiazole derivative and a triazole derivative, may be used. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. These electron transfer materials may be used individually or may be used by mixing or laminating it with a different electron transfer material. The thickness of the electron transfer layer varies depending on the electric conductivity of the electron transport layer and cannot be indiscriminately specified but it is preferably from 10 nm to 10 μ m, more preferably from

10 nm to 1 μ m.

The organic compound for use in the light-emitting layer, the hole transport material and the electron transport material each may form respective layers by itself or using
5 a polymer material as the binder. Examples of the polymer material which can be used for this purpose include polymethyl methacrylate, polycarbonate, polyester, polysulfone and polyphenylene oxide. However, the present invention is by not means limited thereto.

10 The organic compound for use in the light-emitting layer, the hole transport material and the electron transport material each may be formed into a film by a resistance heating vacuum evaporation, an electron beam vacuum evaporation method, a sputtering method or a coating method. However,
15 the present invention is by no means limited to these methods. In the case of a low molecular compound, resistance heating vacuum evaporation or electron beam vacuum evaporation is predominantly used, and in the case of a high molecular material, a coating method is predominantly used.

20 For the anode material of the organic EL device according to the present invention, known transparent electrically conducting materials may be used, such as ITO (indium tin oxide), tin oxide, zinc oxide, and conductive polymers such as polythiophene, polypyrrole and polyaniline. However, the
25 present invention is by no means limited thereto. The electrode formed of this transparent electrically conducting material preferably has a surface resistance of from 1 to 50 ohm per square. The anode material may be formed into a film

by an electron beam vacuum evaporation method, a sputtering method, a chemical reaction method or a coating method. However, the present invention is by no means limited to these methods. The anode preferably has a thickness of from 50 to
5 300 nm.

Between the anode and the hole transport layer or the organic layer laminated adjacently to the anode, a buffer layer may be interposed for the purpose of relaxing the injection barrier against the hole injection. For this
10 purpose, known materials such as copper phthalocyanine may be used. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

For the cathode material of the organic EL device according to the present invention, known cathode materials
15 may be used and examples thereof include Al, MgAg alloy, alkali metals such as Ca, and Al-alkali metal alloys such as AlCa. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. The cathode material may be formed into a film using a resistance heating vacuum evaporation method, an electron
20 beam vacuum evaporation method, a sputtering method or an ion plating method. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto. The cathode preferably has a thickness of from 10 nm to 1 μ m, more preferably from 50 to 500 nm.

Between the cathode and the electron transport layer or
25 the organic layer laminated adjacently to the cathode, an insulating layer having a thickness of from 0.1 to 10 nm may be interposed so as to improve the electron injection efficiency. For the insulating layer, known materials such

as lithium fluoride, magnesium fluoride, magnesium oxide and alumina may be used. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

In the adjacency to the cathode side of the light-emitting layer, a hole blocking layer may be provided so as to prevent holes from passing through the light-emitting layer but efficiently recombine the holes with electrons within the light-emitting layer. For this purpose, known materials such as a triazole derivative and an oxadiazole derivative may be used. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

For the substrate of the organic EL device according to the present invention, an insulating substrate transparent to the light-emission wavelength of the light-emitting material may be used and examples thereof include glass and known materials such as transparent plastics including PET (polyethylene terephthalate) and polycarbonate. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereto.

Matrix type or segment type pixels can be fabricated by a known method in the organic EL device of the present invention, or the EL device may be used as a backlight without forming pixels.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, the present invention will be described in detail by examples and comparative examples. However, the present invention is by no means limited thereby.

The measurement items and measuring method in the

examples and comparative examples are as follows.

<Thickness>

The thickness of organic layers was measured using DEKTAK 3030 (a stylus type profilometer) produced by SLOAN
5 Co.

<Emission spectrum of solution>

The emission spectrum of a light-emitting material in a solution state was measured using a spectrofluorometer FP-6500 produced by JASCO Corp.

10 <Intensity of fluorescence>

The intensity of fluorescence emitted by laser irradiation was measured as follows. The light emitted from a sample was introduced into a monochromator (Type 270, produced by McPherson Co.) to disperse the fluorescence, and
15 the dispersed lights were detected by a photomultiplier (R636, produced by Hamamatsu Photonics Co.). The outputs were observed on a digital oscilloscope (Type 9450, produced by Lecroy Co.) and analyzed on a personal computer.

<Energy level in the excited triplet state>

20 A compound to be measured (hereinafter, referred to as "compound A") and a quencher are dissolved in a solvent and a first pulse laser having a wavelength at which the compound A has an absorption and a pulse width sufficiently shorter than the lifetime of the excited triplet state of compound
25 A is irradiated to the resulting solution. As a result, there occurs in the compound A the lowest excited triplet state (energy level $E_{a_{T1}}$) through the lowest excited singlet state (energy level $E_{a_{S1}}$) and the lowest excited triplet state lasts

after irradiation of the pulse laser.

Then, while it is still in the lowest excited triplet state (but after the fluorescence was quenched), the compound A in the lowest excited triplet state is irradiated with a
5 second pulse laser having a wavelength at which the compound A has an absorption. As a result, the compound A is excited to a triplet state ($E_{a_{Tn}}$) at a higher energy level. In this context, compound A causes reverse intersystem crossing. In the absence of quencher, compound A, transiting from this
10 higher energy level ($E_{a_{Tn}}$) to the lowest excited singlet state ($E_{a_{S1}}$) in the reverse intersystem crossing, emits fluorescence.

Next, cases where a quencher is present will be described.

15 First, in the case where there is among the energy levels of the compound A in the excited triplet an energy level higher than the energy level $E_{a_{S1}}$ of the compound A in the lowest excited singlet state and lower than the energy level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of the quencher in the lowest excited triplet state
20 ($E_{a_{S1}} < E_{a_{Tn}} < E_{q_{T1}}$), this excited triplet state is not vulnerable to deactivation by the quencher. As a result, the compound A shifts from the higher excited triplet state ($E_{a_{Tn}}$) to the lowest excited singlet state ($E_{a_{S1}}$) due to reverse intersystem crossing and emits fluorescence therein.

25 On the contrary, in the case where there is among the energy levels of the compound A in the excited triplet no energy level higher than the energy level $E_{a_{S1}}$ of the compound A in the lowest excited singlet state and lower than the energy

level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of the quencher in the lowest excited triplet state, the compound A is excited to the excited triplet state of an energy level higher than the energy level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of the quencher in the lowest excited triplet state by the irradiation of the second pulse laser ($E_{a_{Tn}} > E_{q_{T1}}$). However, this excited triplet state is vulnerable to deactivation by the quencher so that after the transition from the higher excited triplet state by reverse intersystem crossing, the fluorescence emitted from the lowest excited singlet state is weakened or quenched.

Therefore, in the case where the fluorescence intensity from the compound A observed upon irradiation with the second pulse laser in the presence of a quencher exhibits fluorescence having an equivalent intensity to that of the fluorescence emitted from the compound A (without any quencher), it is understood that there exists an excited triplet state having an energy level ($E_{a_{S1}} < E_{a_{Tn}} < E_{q_{T1}}$) between the energy level $E_{a_{S1}}$ of the compound A in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of the quencher in the lowest excited triplet state.

On the other hand, in the case where the fluorescence intensity from the compound A observed upon irradiation with the second pulse laser in the presence of a quencher is weak as compared with that of the fluorescence emitted from the compound A (without any quencher) or no fluorescence is observed, it is understood that there exists no excited triplet state having an energy level between the energy level $E_{a_{S1}}$ of the compound A in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of the quencher in the lowest excited

triplet state.

The measurement described above was repeated using quenchers having different energy states in the lowest excited triplet state to determine the ranges of energy levels
5 ($E_{a_{Tn \geq 2}}$) of excited triplet state higher than the energy level of the compound A in the lowest excited triplet state.

<Emitting luminance>

As the power source, a programmable direct current voltage/current source TR6143 produced by Advantest Co. Ltd.
10 was used to apply voltage to the organic electroluminescent devices obtained in the examples and comparative examples. The emitting luminance was measured using a luminance meter BM-8 produced by Topcon Co., Ltd.

15 Example 1

(1) Measurement of energy level El_{T1} of fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium in the lowest excited triplet state

fac-Tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium was synthesized according to the synthesis method described in K. Dedeian et
20 al., Inorganic Chemistry, Vol. 30, No.8, page 1685 (1991).

A 10^{-5} M fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium chloroform solution was prepared and emission spectrum thereof was measured using a spectrofluorometer. As a result, the peak wavelength of phosphorescent spectrum was 510 nm, from which
25 the energy level El_{T1} of the lowest excited triplet state was determined to be $19,600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($1/510 \times 10^{-7}$).

(2) Measurement of energy level $E2_{S1}$ of Rhodamine 101 in the lowest excited singlet state

Rhodamine 101 purchased from Fluka Co. was used without further purification.

A 10^{-5} M Rhodamine 101 methanol solution was prepared and emission spectrum was measured using a spectrofluorometer.

5 As a result, the peak excitation wavelength was 570 nm and peak fluorescence wavelength was 590 nm. From these, the energy level E_{2s1} of the lowest excited singlet state was determined to be $17,100 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($(1/570 \times 10^{-7} + (1/590 \times 10^{-7}) + 2)$) by taking an average.

10 (3) Measurement of T-T absorption spectrum of Rhodamine 101

Irradiation of the second pulse laser was performed at a wavelength at which Rhodamine 101 in the lowest excited triplet state has an absorption. To determine this, measurement of absorption spectrum in the lowest excited
15 triplet state, i.e., T-T absorption spectrum, was performed by a conventionally used transient absorption measurement method (see, for example, Course on Experimental Chemistry, 4th ed., Vol. 7, Spectroscopy II, page 275, 1992, Maruzen).

A 10^{-5} M Rhodamine 101 methanol solution was prepared,
20 to which was irradiated second harmonic (wavelength: 532 nm, output: 15 mJ/pulse, pulse width: 5 nsec) from Nd:YAG laser (GCR14, produced by Spectra Physics Co.) to generate the lowest excited triplet state and T-T absorption spectrum in this state was measured. As a result, a broad peak was
25 observed at 600 nm. From this, the wavelength of the second pulse laser was determined to be 690 nm.

(4) Measurement of second and subsequent energy levels

$E_{2m \geq 2}$ of Rhodamine 101 in the excited triplet state

A 10^{-5} M Rhodamine 101 methanol solution was prepared, to which was irradiated second harmonic (wavelength: 532 nm, output: 15 mJ/pulse, pulse width: 5 nsec) from Nd:YAG laser (GCR14, produced by Spectra Physics Co.). After 15 μ sec, excimer laser excited dye laser (Hyper DYE 300, produced by Lumonics Co., wavelength: 690 nm, output 5 mJ/pulse, pulse width: 20 nsec) was irradiated. As a result, fluorescence was observed. In the case where the first pulse laser was not irradiated, no fluorescence was observed. From these, it is understood that fluorescence was emitted due to reverse intersystem crossing from the excited triplet state having high energy level to the lowest excited singlet state of Rhodamine 101.

Then, Rhodamine 101 and β -ionone as a quencher were dissolved in methanol. The concentrations were adjusted to 10^{-5} M for Rhodamine 101 and 10^{-2} M for β -ionone. The energy level $E_{q_{T1}}$ of β -ionone in the lowest excited triplet state was known to be $19,200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ from "Handbook of Photochemistry, Second Edition (Steven L. Murov et al., Marcel Dekker Inc., 1993).

To this solution was irradiated the second harmonic (wavelength: 532 nm, output: 15 mJ/pulse, pulse width: 5 nsec) from Nd:YAG laser (GCR14, produced by Spectra Physics Co.). After 15 μ sec, excimer laser excited dye laser (Hyper DYE 300, produced by Lumonics Co., wavelength: 690 nm, output 5 mJ/pulse, pulse width: 20 nsec) was irradiated. As a result, there was observed fluorescence having an intensity of the same level as in the case where no β -ionone was present. In

addition, when the concentration of β -ionone was increased up to 1 M, no quenching occurred and similarly, fluorescence having an intensity of the same level as in the case where no β -ionone was present was observed.

5 From the above, Rhodamine 101 was demonstrated to have an excited triplet state at an energy level higher than 17,100 cm^{-1} , i.e., the energy level E_{2s_1} of the lowest excited singlet state, since it emits fluorescence due to reverse intersystem crossing. Since fluorescence was not quenched in the
10 presence of β -ionone, it was also demonstrated to have an excited triplet state (E_{2m}) at an energy level lower than 19,200 cm^{-1} , i.e., the energy level of β -ionone in the lowest excited triplet state.

 Therefore, it was demonstrated that Rhodamine 101 has
15 an excited triplet state at an energy level between 17,100 cm^{-1} and 19,200 cm^{-1} .

(5) Fabrication of EL device

 An organic EL device was fabricated using an ITO-precoated substrate which had two stripes of ITO electrodes
20 of 4mm in width on one side of a 25mm square glass (Nippon Electric Co., Ltd.).

 First, on the ITO (anode) of ITO-provided substrate was coated poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)polystyrene sulfonate ("Baytron P", trade name, produced by Bayer AG) by
25 spin coating method under the conditions of 3,500 rpm and a coating time of 40 seconds and then the coated substrate was dried at 60°C for 2 hours under reduced pressure in a vacuum drier to form an anode buffer layer. The thickness of the

obtained anode buffer layer was about 50 nm.

Then, a coating solution for forming a layer containing a hole transport material, a light-emitting material, and an electron transport material was prepared. The light-emitting material, hole transport material, electron transport material and solvent were mixed in compounding ratios shown in Table 1 and the obtained solution was filtered through a filter with an aperture diameter of 0.2 μm to obtain a coating solution. Each of the materials, synthesized preparations by the inventors or purchased preparations, was used without further purification.

Light-emitting material (1):

fac-Tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium
(the above synthesized preparation)

Light-emitting material (2):

Rhodamine 101 (produced by Fluka Co.)

Hole transport material:

Poly(N-vinylcarbazole)
(produced by Tokyo Kasei Co.)

Electron transport material:

2-(4-Biphenyl)-5-(4-tert-butylphenyl)
-1,3,4-oxadiazole(PBD)
(produced by Tokyo Kasei, Co.)

Solvent : Chloroform

(Wako Pure Chemical Industry Co., special grade)

Then, the prepared coating solution was coated on the anode buffer layer by a spin coating method under the conditions of 3,000 rpm and a coating time of 30 seconds and

dried at room temperature (25°C) for 30 minutes to form a layer containing the hole transport material, light-emitting material, and electron transport material. The obtained layer containing the hole transport material, light-emitting material, and electron transport material had a thickness of about 120 nm.

Then, the substrate on which the layer containing the hole transport material, light-emitting material, and electron transport material was formed was placed in a vacuum evaporation apparatus, and silver and magnesium were co-deposited in weight ratios of 1:10 to form two cathodes of 3 mm in width arranged in the form of a stripe in the direction perpendicular to the direction in which the two stripe-shaped anodes (ITO) extended. The obtained cathode had a thickness of about 50 nm.

Finally, in argon atmosphere, a lead wire (wiring) was attached to the anode and cathode to fabricate 4 organic EL devices of a size of 4 mm long × 3 mm wide.

(6) Evaluation of light-emitting property

To the organic EL devices described above was applied voltage, and light-emitting luminance were measured. As a result, a light emitting luminance of 22 cd/m² was obtained when a voltage of 20 V was applied.

Comparative Example 1

Organic EL devices were fabricated in the same manner as in the Example 1 above except that the coating solution for forming the layer containing the hole transport material,

light-emitting material, and electron transport material was formulated as shown in Table 1. In the Comparative Example 1, no fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium was used.

To the organic EL devices described above was applied voltage, and light-emitting luminance were measured. As a result, a light emitting luminance of 3 cd/m² was obtained when a voltage of 20 V was applied.

Table 1

		Compounding amount (mg)	
		Example 1	Comparative Example 1
Light-emitting material	Fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine)iridium	0.02	-
	Rhodamine 101	0.10	0.10
Hole transport Material	Poly(N-vinylcarbazole)	15.88	15.88
Electron transport Material	PBD	4.00	4.00
Solvent	Chloroform	1980	1980
Light-emitting luminance(cd/m ²)		22	3

10

Example 2

Organic EL devices were fabricated in the same manner as in the Example 1 above, except that Nile Red (produced by Across Co.) was used instead of Rhodamine 101 and that the coating solution for forming the layer was formulated as shown in Table 2. The peak excitation wavelength of Nile Red was 560 nm and peak fluorescenc wavelength was 590 nm. From thes , the energy level E_{2s1} of the lowest excited singlet

15

state was determined to be $17,400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ $((1/560 \times 10^{-7} + (1/590 \times 10^{-7}) + 2)$ by taking an average.

The first pulse laser(second harmonic from YAG laser) and second pulse laser were irradiated, and emission of
5 luminance due to reverse intersystem crossing was observed.

With respect to the second excited triplet states and thereafter, luminance was not quenched even in the presence of β -ionone as a quencher. Therefore, it was demonstrated that Nile Red has an excited triplet state at an energy level
10 between $17,400 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $19,200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

To the organic EL devices described above was applied voltage, and light-emitting luminance were measured. As a result, a light emitting luminance of 52 cd/m^2 was obtained when a voltage of 24 V was applied.

15

Comparative Example 2

Organic EL devices were fabricated in the same manner as in the Example 2 above except that the coating solution for forming the layer was formulated as shown in Table 2. In
20 the comparative Example 2, no fac-tris (2-phenylpyridine) iridium was used.

To the organic EL devices described above was applied voltage, and light-emitting luminance were measured. As a result, a light emitting luminance of 33 cd/m^2 was obtained
25 when a voltage of 24 V was applied.

Table 2

		Compounding amount (mg)	
		Example 2	Comparative Example 2
Light-emitting material	fac-tris(2-phenylpyridine) iridium	0.02	-
	Nile Red	0.10	0.10
Hole transport Material	Poly(N-vinylcarbazole)	15.88	15.88
Electron transport Material	PBD	4.00	4.00
Solvent	Chloroform	1980	1980
Light-emitting luminance(cd/m^2)		52	33

The above results demonstrate that by satisfying the relationship that for the two organic compounds contained in the light-emitting layer, the energy level E_{1T_1} of a first compound in the lowest excited triplet state is higher than the energy level E_{2S_1} of a second organic compound in the lowest excited singlet state, that at least one energy level of the second organic compound between the energy levels E_{1T_1} and E_{2S_1} , and that light is emitted from the second organic compound, luminance of emitted light can be increased.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

By using the light-emitting material of the present invention, the energy in the excited triplet state can be efficiently converted into luminescence and a high-luminance organic EL device having durability can be provided.

CLAIMS

1. An organic electroluminescent device comprising a light-emitting layer containing two or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, two organic compounds are conditioned such that an energy level E_{1T1} of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level E_{2S1} of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of said second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present between E_{1T1} and E_{2S1} , and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

2. An organic electroluminescent device comprising a light-emitting layer containing three or more organic compounds, wherein out of the organic compounds, three organic compounds are conditioned such that the energy level E_{1T1} of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level E_{2S1} of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of said second organic compound in a excited triplet state is present between E_{1T1} and E_{2S1} , the energy level E_{1S1} in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level E_{1T1} in the lowest triplet state of said first organic compound have the following relationship with an energy level E_{3S1} in a lowest excited singlet state and an energy level E_{3T1} in a lowest excited triplet state of a third organic compound:

$$E_{3S1} > E_{1S1}$$

$$E_{3T1} > E_{1T1}$$

and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

3. An organic electroluminescent device comprising an
5 anode, a light-emitting layer described in claim 1 or 2 and
a cathode in this order.

4. An organic electroluminescent device comprising an
anode, a hole transport layer, a light-emitting layer
10 described in claim 1 or 2, an electron transport layer and
a cathode in this order.

5. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any
one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the light emission from said
15 second organic compound is fluorescence.

6. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any
one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said first organic compound is
a transition metal complex.

20

7. The organic electroluminescent device as claimed in any
one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said first organic compound is
a rare earth metal complex.

25 8. A light-emitting material comprising a light-emitting
layer containing two or more organic compounds, wherein out
of the organic compounds, two organic compounds are
conditioned such that an energy level E_{1T1} of a first organic

compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level $E2_{s1}$ of a second organic compound in the lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of said second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present
5 between $E1_{T1}$ and $E2_{s1}$, and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

9. A light-emitting material comprising a light-emitting layer containing three or more organic compounds, wherein out
10 of the organic compounds, three organic compounds are conditioned such that an energy level $E1_{T1}$ of a first organic compound in a lowest excited triplet state is higher than an energy level $E2_{s1}$ of a second organic compound in a lowest excited singlet state, at least one energy level of said
15 second organic compound in an excited triplet state is present between $E1_{T1}$ and $E2_{s1}$, the energy level $E1_{s1}$ in the lowest excited singlet state and the energy level $E1_{T1}$ in the lowest triplet state of said first organic compound have the following relationship with an energy level $E3_{s1}$ in the lowest
20 excited singlet state and an energy level $E3_{T1}$ in the lowest excited triplet state of a third organic compound:

$$E3_{s1} > E1_{s1}$$

$$E3_{T1} > E1_{T1}$$

and light is emitted from the second organic compound.

25

10. The light-emitting material as claimed in claims 8 or 9, wher in the light emission from said second organic compound is fluorescence.

11. The light-emitting material as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein said first organic compound is a transition metal complex.
- 5 12. The light-emitting material as claimed in any one of claims 8 to 10, wherein said first organic compound is a rare earth metal complex.

Fig.1

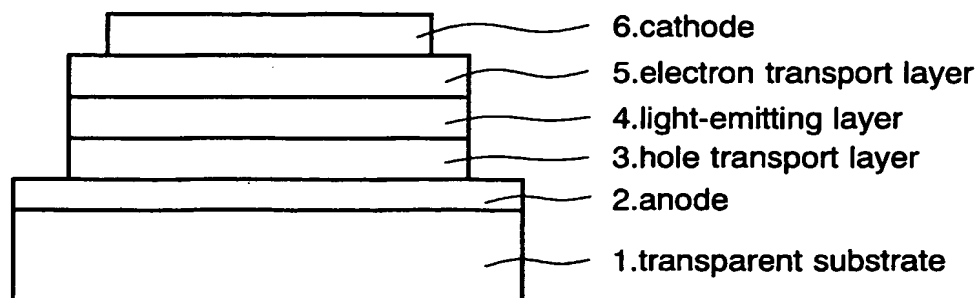


Fig.2

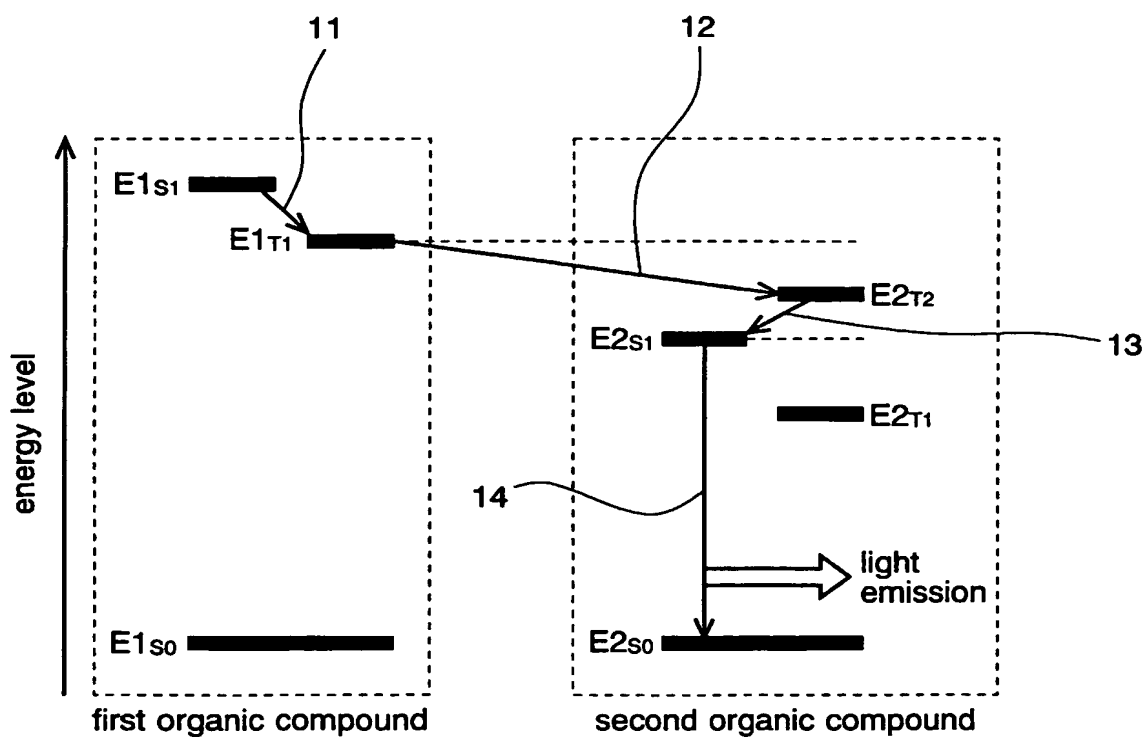
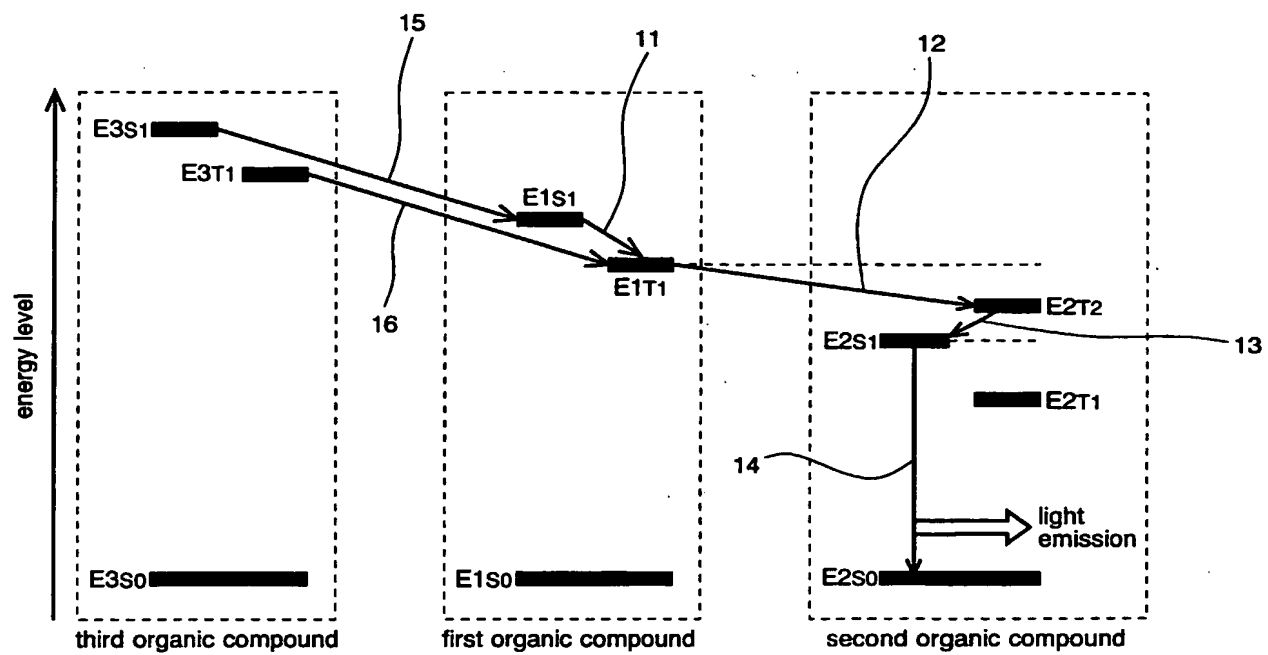


Fig.3



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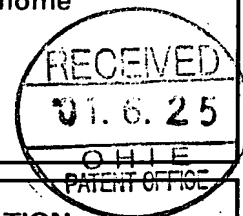
NOTIFICATION CONCERNING
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JAPON



Date of mailing (day/month/year) 13 June 2001 (13.06.01)	
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Applicant SHOWA DENKO K. K. et al	

- The applicant is hereby notified of the date of receipt (except where the letters "NR" appear in the right-hand column) by the International Bureau of the priority document(s) relating to the earlier application(s) indicated below. Unless otherwise indicated by an asterisk appearing next to a date of receipt, or by the letters "NR", in the right-hand column, the priority document concerned was submitted or transmitted to the International Bureau in compliance with Rule 17.1(a) or (b).
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(71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **SHOWA DENKO K. K.** [JP/JP]; 13-9, Shiba Daimon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8518 (JP).

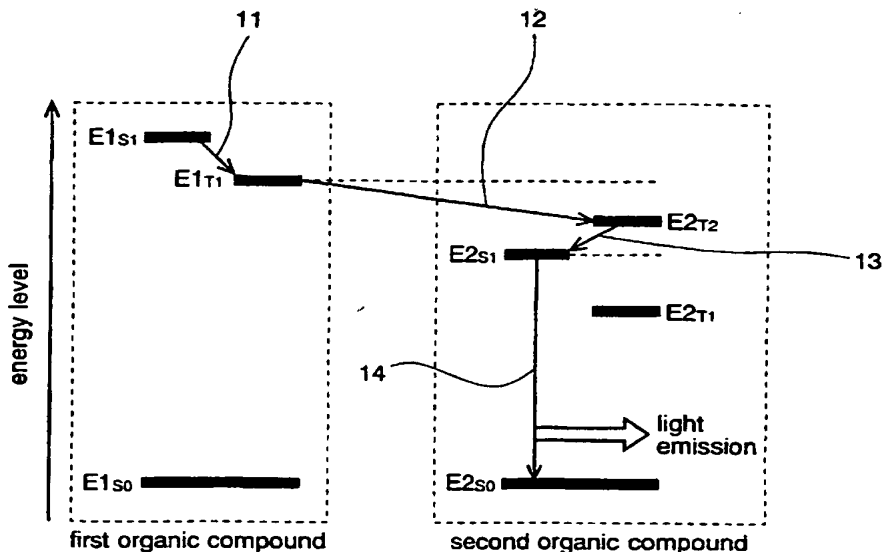
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(72) Inventors; and

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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND LIGHT-EMITTING MATERIAL**



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a light-emitting material and organic electroluminescent (EL) device having high emitting efficiency, in which two organic compounds that contribute to the light emission are used. These two organic compounds have a relationship among energy levels in the excited state, such that an energy transfer takes place from the excited triplet state of one compound to the excited triplet state of the other compound. The organic EL device and light-emitting material of the invention have high emitting efficiency, high luminance and durability, can surpass the marginal value of 25 % in the internal quantum efficiency conventionally acknowledged for the light-emitting materials used in organic EL devices, and can be applicable to all emission colors considered necessary for a display.

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, INSPEC, PAJ, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>BALDO M A ET AL: "High-efficiency fluorescent organic light-emitting devices using a phosphorescent sensitizer" NATURE, 17 FEB. 2000, MACMILLAN MAGAZINES, UK, vol. 403, no. 6771, pages 750-753, XP002183466 ISSN: 0028-0836 cited in the application the whole document</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--- -/-</p>	1-6,8-11



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



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Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 November 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BALDO M A ET AL: "VERY HIGH-EFFICIENCY GREEN ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICES BASED ON ELECTROPHOSPHORESCENCE" APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, NEW YORK, US, vol. 75, no. 1, 5 July 1999 (1999-07-05), pages 4-6, XP000850655 ISSN: 0003-6951 cited in the application the whole document ----	1-4,6,8, 9,11
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 14, 22 December 1999 (1999-12-22) & JP 11 256148 A (OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 21 September 1999 (1999-09-21) abstract ----	1-4,7-9, 12
A	DE 44 28 450 A (PHILIPS PATENTVERWALTUNG) 15 February 1996 (1996-02-15) the whole document ----	1-4,7-9, 12
A	KOBAYASHI S ET AL: "Nonradiative relaxation processes of the higher excited triplet states of anthracenes studied by a double excitation method" CHEMICAL PHYSICS, 1 FEB. 1978, NETHERLANDS, vol. 27, no. 3, pages 399-407, XP001041341 ISSN: 0301-0104 the whole document -----	1,2,8,9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/JP 01/04202

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 11256148	A	21-09-1999	NONE
DE 4428450	A	15-02-1996	DE 4428450 A1 15-02-1996
		DE 59507560 D1	10-02-2000
		DE 69514495 D1	17-02-2000
		DE 69514495 T2	10-08-2000
		EP 0697744 A1	21-02-1996
		EP 0723701 A1	31-07-1996
		WO 9605607 A1	22-02-1996
		JP 8319482 A	03-12-1996
		US 5698858 A	16-12-1997
		US 5756224 A	26-05-1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference SDF-3764PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/JP 01/ 04202	International filing date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 21/05/2001	(Earliest) Priority Date (<i>day/month/year</i>) 22/05/2000
Applicant SHOWA DENKO K. K.		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 3 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

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☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

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2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

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5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

2

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ None of the figures.

☒ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

T/JP 01/04202

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H01L51/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 H01L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

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C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

T/JP 01/04202

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BALDO M A ET AL: "VERY HIGH-EFFICIENCY GREEN ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DEVICES BASED ON ELECTROPHOSPHORESCENCE" APPLIED PHYSICS LETTERS, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS. NEW YORK, US, vol. 75, no. 1, 5 July 1999 (1999-07-05), pages 4-6, XP000850655 ISSN: 0003-6951 cited in the application the whole document	1-4, 6, 8, 9, 11
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 14, 22 December 1999 (1999-12-22) & JP 11 256148 A (OKI ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 21 September 1999 (1999-09-21) abstract	1-4, 7-9, 12
A	DE 44 28 450 A (PHILIPS PATENTVERWALTUNG) 15 February 1996 (1996-02-15) the whole document	1-4, 7-9, 12
A	KOBAYASHI S ET AL: "Nonradiative relaxation processes of the higher excited triplet states of anthracenes studied by a double excitation method" CHEMICAL PHYSICS, 1 FEB. 1978, NETHERLANDS, vol. 27, no. 3, pages 399-407, XP001041341 ISSN: 0301-0104 the whole document	1, 2, 8, 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

T/JP 01/04202

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
JP 11256148	A	21-09-1999	NONE	
DE 4428450	A	15-02-1996	DE 4428450 A1	15-02-1996
			DE 59507560 D1	10-02-2000
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			EP 0723701 A1	31-07-1996
			WO 9605607 A1	22-02-1996
			JP 8319482 A	03-12-1996
			US 5698858 A	16-12-1997
			US 5756224 A	26-05-1998